The Christian Reflector.

H. A. GRAVES, J. W. OLMSTEAD,

DELDOC, w York. Sprains, Gont, ck and Joints,

of Essex, was for unremitted pain for three days and was so great as to called on Dr. H. 'S Original Opoof May inst., at 7 bottle, applying it into a sound sleep from all pain and

H. PHYLPS.

March 15, 1834.

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Itchell, M. D., LL
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igned J. P. WHIT-

Country:—E. Crafts, Balch, Wadsworth, Winslow, Fall River; co & Dunbar, Taun-& Co., Worcester; Co., Portland; Alli-one or more persons and. 31—6m

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commended as being ous attacks, derange-lungs or Bowchs, and re violent the attack, laying it. They have tain cure for the pre-olers, Cholera Aspay-use, having these Pills of a Pill each night— t as a potent tonic, uring old chronic and Dyspepsin, Consump-

nmanship, MBIAN INK,

Wanted. WORKS of great value.

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FLECTOR. ily Newspaper BOSTON. . PROPRIETORS.

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RLET, for the use of public generally.

The of excellence of every fects, and are much the editor the money.

O., 20 Cornhill, Boston, of the above named arti-

actice of Medicine. ctice of Midwifery.

Vol. 10.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1847.

No. 18.

Publishers, WM. S. DAMRELL, HENRY UPHAM.

Christian Reflector.

OFFICE, NO. II CORNHILL, BOSTON.

Rambles in Paris.

headed cane, in hard marching and countermarching,—priests bowing responsively to each other—worshippers looking unuterable devotion at the mute images of the gods that hang upon the pillars and walls—oft-repeated genuflections, turnings this way and that, and going through with various other manwhile discoursing celestial music, and pouring a tide of sweet sounds through the aisles and vaulted ceilings. Turning from this blended scene of Pagan, Christian and Jewish ceremonials, we walk up the side aisles distinguished ofliving historians, speaking of

'Nymphs and Fauns
Beneath some arbor branching o'er the flood,
And leaning round, lung on the instructive lips
Of houry Fan, or o'er some open dale,
Danced in light measures to his seven-fold pipe.'

of providence through all ages, meet at last asso many lines meeting in one center. God's asso many lines meeting in one center. God's asso many lines meeting in one center. God's work of providence, like that of creation, is tains what is called the Old City, where this renowned emporium took its rise, and to which the Lutetia, or city of mud in Roman history, was probably confined. The alluvial character of this island soil would naturally procure for it this name. The island of Notre Dame is said to have been originally occupied by a heathen temple, the remains of which have for it this name. The island of Notre Dame is said to have been originally occupied by a heathen temple, the remains of which have been exhumed, among which was a votive altar to Jove, and another bore the effigy of a Gallic deity. Childebert built here a church to St. Stephen, about 365, in the time of Valentine I. The present editice appears to have been commenced about the year 1000 or 1100, being 390 feet long, with a transept 144 feet wide, nave 225 feet long, and the height of its vaults being 102 feet. The structure is immense, and extremely antique in its appearance and style of architecture, with two lofty towers at its western or perhaps northwestern extremity, (I love to keep the cardinal points in view, though perhaps not always accurate in stating them.)

Napoleon, and not Jesus or his mother, is the enthroned deity of Notre Dame, if one may judge by the parade which the priests make of his relics. Here are preserved his coronation robes, despoiled however of their jewels: here are deposited his golden offerings to the church, of immense value; here, at a conspicuous point of the principal aight.

Rambles in Paris.

Foreign Correspondence of the Christian Reflecte.

Letters from Rev. PRARCELLES CHURCH.

French religion—we must interrupt the current of our story to say a word of the gods and the rituals of France. What are they heathen? Christian? Mahometan? sphilosophical? no neither, but all combined. It is eclectic, a patch-work, to which every form of superstition has lent its fragments and is influences. It is Sunday; and yet, as we walk to church, we find business and pleasure even more brisk than on ordinary days. But the Parisians, it must be considered, leave religion to the women and the priests, while every man does what is right in sown eyes. We arrive in front of the church; it is the? St. Eustace, a massive shoulding, you say to me as we step upon the threshold; what said they pillars; should it hunders; we enter the porch; we read upon a piece of more recently inserted marble, the insertiption, 'This Church was blessed by Pins VII., it is the control, which were always approached by a sprinkling of holy water at the temple dow.

Now being within, we are awed by vanishe of the door holds out to us altied braid in sinceription and arched ceilings, supported by four rows of enormous columns, between which are spread out before use far-reading asides, superious of the incenses offerings to the church where a stupid-looking fellow at the side of the door holds out to us altied braid in the side of which is asid to have enter should be a student in Paris, and Luthe was thundered to the price of more recently inserted marble, the insertiption, 'This Church was blessed by Pins VII. Is Church was blessed by Pins VII. Is charged to the price of more recently inserted marble, the insertiption, and the price of the control of the control

History of Redemption.

It has been well said by one of the most sith blended scene of Pagam. Christian and Jews in ceremonials, we walk up the side asles, where a succession of nitches and chapels, in which the sainted gods, with fittel alfars to receive votive offerings, present themselves, with groups of sileat worshippers kneeling before them; one a mother asking health for a sick child, another a damsel praying for agood husband, each intent upon her own wants, and each applying to her appropriate god or goddess; all conspiring to produce a doubt as to the preponderance of ideas in the meltey combinations, whether they be of Pagams, Christianity, or Judsians.

We are wrapped in deep musings at what we have beguiled old time out of thirty centuries, and that we stand before some Egyptian or Chaldean divinity, or at the shrines of Greein or Roman polytheism.—We feel the inspirations of an idolatrous antiquity, and the ancient ages of the world seem restored, when as yet Jesus had not died and rose again, and his gospel had not disposseessed the Roman empire of its demon divinities; when

History of Redemption.

It has been well said by one of the most stinguished of living historians, speaking of many her visual to the most of living historians, speaking of a succession of filling historians, speaking of a succession of miches and chaples, in the singuished of living historians, speaking of a succession of offices and the sun of the great of when the sum of the sum of all God's providences "as comprehended in through the minute of the sum of a lice of the And leaning round, hung on the instructive lips Of heart Pin., or o're sume open dale, Danced in light measures to his seven-fold pipe.'

There is but a shade's difference between the present religion of France and the paganism of antiquity.

Notre Dame to Paris is what St. Paul's is to London. It is in the heart of the city, occupying one of two islands formed by three streams, into which the Seine here divides itself, and giving its own name to the island as so many lines meeting in one center. God's so many lines meeting in one center. God's

whither it tends. Whether God is about to bring upon me any peculiar trial, for which this is to prepare me; whether he is shortly about to remove me from the earth, and so is giving me more sensible prelibations of heaven, to prepare me; for it; or whether he intends to do some peculiar services by me just at this time, which many other circumstances lead me sometimes to hope; or whether he incompassion to that distress which I must otherwise have felt in the absence and illness of her who has been so exceedingly dear to me than now he is pleased to favor me with this teaching experience; in consequence of which, I freely own I am less afraid than ever of any event that can possibly arise, consistent with his nearness to my heart, and the tokens of his paternal and covenant love. I will muse no further on the cause. It is enough, the effect is so blessed.

Whom shall I Fear.

True piety elevates its possessor in the scale of being, exalts his feelings, dignifies his character, and sanctifies his heart. It provides for us a suitable relief in every trying state, and enables us to exult in God as the God of our salvation. Let us notice—

The confidence of the Christian.—Whom is shall I fear? This is not the language of vain presumption, but the expression of Christian assurance. Whom have we to fear?

Golf He is reconciled. The love of God?

The law? It is satisfied.—Those who are under the bond of the covenant, need not fear the curse of the law; its threatenings are averted, and the curse is turned into a blessing.

Satan? He is conquered.—He can go no farther than the length of his chain. 'The God of peace shall bruise Satan under your feet shortly.'

Afflictions? They are sanctified.—Shall I fear that which comes from my Father, who loves me? Shall I fear that which is designed for my good? Shall I fear that which is designed for my good? Shall I fear that which is designed for my good? Shall I fear that which is designed for my good? Shall I fear that which is designed for my good? Shall I fear that which i

fear that which comes from my Father, who loves me? Shall I fear that which is designed for my good? Shall I fear that which signed for my good? Shall I fear that which is sent to promote the spiritual benefit of my soul? The diamond of piety never sparkles so brightly as when the Christian is surrounded with the darkness of affliction.

Death? It is ranquisited.—To the believer it is only 'the shadow of death;' there is no substantial evil in it. The shadow of a serpent will not sting; the shadow of a lion will not devour; and the shadow of a lion will not kill. Death is only a dark passage that leads to our Father's house. The unbeliever has every thing to fear. God is his enemy, he is under the curse of the law, led captive by the devil, his afflictions are unsanctified, and he is unprepared for death.

Glory.

We have noticed within a few weeks past, two ably written articles in the Boston Courier, under the signature of 'New England,' in which the aim of the 'author is to show that neither Gen. Taylor, nor any other slaveholder, should receive the nomination for the Presidency at the next election. In answering the objector to such a ground—that its tendency if maintained, must be to dissunion, he expresses himself as follows:—its truth to ur Presidents have nearly all been nurtured in the school of slavery.

Letters from Yucatan.-No. 10.

Foreign Correspondence of the Christian Reflector. The chapel was handsomely decorated with flowers, and immense wax candles bril-liantly burning, and in the passage leading to the stairs, was stationed a military band, who discoursed most excellent music. Shortly after our arrival, the Bishop's carriage drove up. His reverence then alighted, and slowly walked between the long files of men and women, his hands being kissed by all who were near enough to have the privilege. The noviciates very richly dressed, followed, and having arrived at the door, a short address was pronounced by a little girl habited as an angel; who was also attired in the most extravagant manner, in crimson velvet, silk and ribbons, a stomacher of golden ornaments, and brilliant gilt wings, long curling hair and painted cheeks, at the same time supporting two wax candles, some seven or eight free in height, decorated with innumers. who discoursed most excellent music. supporting two wax candles, some seven or eight feet in height, decorated with innumerable roses and ribbons. The little lady was much embarrassed at first, and considerable fear was entertained that she would not be fear was entertained that she would not be

nordiern larbarians, more legibly inscribed, that you the specimens of religious architectors of different periods, which act to be found that you have performed for the period of the contraction of the contract of the con

their seal against any attempts of their breth-ren to dissolve the Union, even should they ever dream of such a design. But it will never take place through our efforts to elect a Northern President. The North certainly will not think of such a thing; they have no object in seeking a dissolution; at least, if they exert their strength in the next election, Like the Sabbath, which is its type, it will

Memorial to Joseph J. Gurney.

BY BERNARD BARTON. Thine was, in truth, no easy path to tread; Eminence, affluence—all that worldlings deem The end of life—full many a suare had spread, And might have bulled thee in a fatal dream, Hadst thou not known things are not what they seem Been shown by holy Truth's unerring beam, There was a heavenly crown to win and wear, Vith which no earthly gand one moment could compar

But in thy warfare thou hadst often need To blend with it sound judgment and true love; Thou hadst to advocate a simple creed, Taught, as we hold, by Wisdom from above; Wise as the scrpent, guildess as the dove, Might well thy motto and thy watchword be; For thou hadst much of error to disprove, And many a mind from prejudice to free, Ere some thy aim could guess, or thy true mis

But not by sect or shore was limited A love so boundless, and so vast as thine; A love so boundless, and so vast as thine; Flowing from Christ, its copious fountain-head, It lived along the far extended line Which links all human-kind, and could combine All people and all lands in its embrace; Earth was to thee one universal shrine, For gospel-love to consecrate, through grace, By making human hearts Jehovah's dwelling-place

There was a breadth, a largeness in thy soul, A fullness, richness, amplitude of heart, Which no sectarian limits could control,

The kidnapped slave, the prisoner in his cell, The sceptred monarch in his regal dome, The giddy trifler bound by Fashion's spell, The hardy sailor breasting ocean's foam; All in that heart of thine could find a home Mince humble prayer up-rose for all and each;
Yet though thy love thus far and wide could roum,
It flowed no less to want within its reach,
But there outpoured its balm in thought, and act, and
speech!

The Test of Faith.

the whole power of the government and appropriate all its resources.

Under such circumstances, our relation to slavery and slaveholders is entirely changed; and though it be novel that any should oppose the nomination of a slaveholder to the chief magistracy, we do it unqualifiedly, because of the very fact that he is such, and consequently, by whatever other name he may be called, whether Whig or Democrat, we denounce his nomination as not only unwise, but an insult to the free States, and the age in which we live. We are thoroughly Do you fetch your joys from earth or heaven? From things seen, or unseen? Things future, or present? Things hoped for, or things possessed? What garden yieldeth you your sweetest flowers? Whence is the food that your hopes and comforts live upon? Whence are the cordials that revive you, when a frowning world doth cast you into a swoon? Where is it that you repose your soul for rest, when sin and sufferings have made you weary? Deal truly; is it in heaven or earth? Which world do you take for your pilgrimage, and which for your you, when a frowning worse into a swoon? Where is it that you repose your soul for rest, when sin and sufferings have made you weary? Deal truly; is it in heaven or earth? Which world do you take for your pilgrimage, and which for your home? I do not ask where you are, but where you dwell? Not where are your persons, but where are your hearts? In a word, are you in good earnest, when you say you believe in a heaven and hell? And do you believe in a heaven and hell? And do you believe in a heaven and hell? And do you hell? See the seed with the University, but has not read lectures for the past two years. When called from Munich the leaves of the post two years. When called from Munich the leaves it is really and extensively believed. But it is as wide of the truth as the other. A gentleman of much observation and content of those only who imagine that unexpendence of the Provision of the distinguished literative makes the gentleman; a conceit too shallow makes the gentleman; a conceit too shallow from the Lordyean correspondence of the Provision of the University, but has not read lectures for the past two years. When called from Munich literative and the serious or profession of men that can be found.

The idea that other employments are more lucrative and elevating, is a more serious error, because it is really and extensively believed. But it is as wide of the truth as the other. A gentleman of much observation and age in which we live. We are thoroughly prepared to have the lines distinctly and un-equivocally drawn in the coming contest be-tween the North and the South; to have believe in a heaven and hell? And do you speak, and think, and pray, and live as those that do indeed believe these things? Do you read the past two years. When called from Munich to spend your time, and choose your condition of life, and dispose of your affairs, as a man that is serious in his belief? Speak out: do you live the life of faith, on things unseen, or the life of sense, on the things you behold? Deal truly, for your endless joy or sorrow doth much depend upon it. The life of faith is the certain passage to the life of glory; the life of sense, on things here seen, is the certain way to endless misery.—Baxter.

been two years. When called from Munich to Berlin, great things were expected of him, and it was firmly believed that he would be the Herald of a new, grand, and prefected system of Philosophy, embracing all the just ideas of his predecessors, and avoiding their faults. But he has not performed this promise, and things here seen, is the certain passage to the life of glory; the life of sense, on things here seen, is the certain way to endless misery.—Baxter.

been two years. When called from Munich to berling and elevating, is a more ror, because it is really and extensively believed that he would be the Herald of a new, grand, and prefected system of Philosophy, embracing all the just ideas of his predecessors, and avoiding their faults. Boston, the other day, that he was convinced that if the same amount of talent and application. He looks, as Kant did, like the muming of an intense Thought. Professor Boekh is probably the greatest living philologist. His

Activity in Heaven.

Because heaven is a place of rest, it does there will be no occasion for seeking it. Let them but once assume the position of freedom, and refuse all compromise with slavery, and we are sure that the result will be the spread of better principles, that shall hasten on the day that most assuredly is coming, when the slave power will utterly waste away. thus set free, will exercise its highest powers, untiring and untired. Nor is this all. Heaven is a state of active beneficence. There all are employed in doing good. They who tasted beneficence as a luxury on earth, shall tasted beneficence as a luxury on earth, shall banquet on it in heaven forever. All shall do good; from the highest seraph that bends before the throne, to the last soul saved, as by fire. No sooner do saved spirits breathe the atmosphere of heaven, than they fly off on errands of love—" ministering angels" to all who need their ministering offices. How sublimely did Dr. Beecher discourse on this theme to his number.

he shall not, but he cannot. He has no faculty capable of discerning it. If we know not exactly as to particulars what heaven is, we know to a certainty what it is not. We are sure it is not like earth. There are no routs, assemblies, play-houses or horse-races there; no estates to be bought or sold, no funds to be transferred, no business to be managed upon Exchange, or in coffee-houses. How, then, could they whose hearts are more set upon these things, possibly be happy even in heaven, when separated for ever from all they love? Heaven must be a hell to an unhumbled, unsanctified sinner, even if he could be admitted there. The company, employments, the enjoyments are of the same employments, the enjoyments are of the same kind with what he dispised upon earth. John Newton.

beight of its value being 10% for the layer of the layer

his head, he pulls to pieces a quill which is invariably provided for him, and which seems to be necessary to secure for him an easy flow of thought. He speaks with a strong voice, in measured and almost evenly-timed sentences. When more than usually excited by his subject, he wheels off from the desk, and turns his back to the audience, his face all the while working, and his mouth opening, as if his ideas came to him in spasms. But the unfavorable or undignified impression which this odd manner may at first excite, soon wears off, when one has listened for a short time to the beautiful, flowing and scholastic language, the noble and original style of thought, and the sincere, suggestive, and impressive teachings, of this truly learned and great. Theologian. Professor Ranke, the historian of the Popes, holds at present the office of Royal Historiographer. He is still in his prime, and though he has already accomplished much, much more is expected of him. Though small in stature, he has a high, commanding, intellectual forehead; his manners in the lecture in stature, he has a high, commanding, intel-lectual forehead; his manners in the lecture room, like those of Neander, are exceedingly eccentric, and his style of delivery to the last degree unpleasant and incoherent.

The Soul Resigned to Christ.

the atmosphere of heaven, than they hy oft on errands of love—"ministering angels" to all who need their ministering offices. How sublimely did Dr. Beecher discourse on this theme to his pupils. Hear him:

"Excepting freedom from sin, intense, vigorous, untiring action, is the mind's highest pleasure. I would not wish to go to heaven, did I believe that its inhabitants were to sit inactive by purling streams, to be fanned into indolent slumbers by balmy breezes! Heaven, to be a place of happiness, must be a place of activity. Has the far reaching mind of Newton rested from his profound investigations.? Have David and Isaiah hung up their harps, useless as the dusty arms in Westminister Abbey? Has Paul, glowing with god-like enthusiasm, ceased itinerating the universe of God? Are Peter and Cyprian, and Luther and Edwards, idling away eternity in mere psalm singing? Heaven is a place of activity, of never tiring thought. David and Isaiah will sweep noble and lofty strains in eternity, and the mind of saints, unclogged by cumbersome clay, forever feast on a banquet of thought—rich, glorious thought. Young gendemen, press on—you will never get through. A eternity of untring activity is before you, and the universe of thought your field."

Conversion.

How palpably true is our Lord's declaration, that except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God! Not only he shall not but he cannot. He has no face, and in return, will give thee himself, and be thine forever.—Leighton. likeness, and, in return, will give thee himself, and be thine forever. — Leighton.

City and Country.

It is one of the most serious mistakes of the times, that the youth of the country, averse to the homely associations and labors of the farm, are constantly breaking away from agricultural pursuits, to seek in the crowded city employments which they deem more genteel, or more promising of wealth, honor and influence. It is a duty of the press, religious and secular, to repress this tendency. The best interests of the country, and of our youth themselves, require that a check should be put upon it, and that if possible the current should be turned from the city to the country. It is, in the first place, a very fooliah notion that agricultural pursuits are less genteel than the mercantile, or any other line of employment common in the city. It is the silly

ing exterior, with all the warmth of tempera ment, all the ardor of passion, and all the weakness of principle which commonly be long to the season of youth, is an experimen of which it is fearful to think; and were ever youth entering the city to be attended by a convoy of angels, he should fervently pray,

Lead me not into temptation.'
We commend this subject not only to the youth of the country, but to those parents who are casting about how to advance the future wealth and standing of their sons and daugh-ters. The conscience of a pious parent will require a very clear warrant from Providence for placing a child in those circumstances of peril with which, in a large city, they are sure to be environed.—Evangelist.

A Whole Saviour or no Saviour.

To make Christ in part a Saviour, is make him in part no Saviour, and to ascribe salvation to something else as well as to him. All such satisfactions intrench upon the hon-or of Christ's sacrifice, and pull the crown from his head to set it upon our own; or, at best, ascribe that in part to ourselves, which is wholly due to him; by how much the more sufficient it is for us without any addition, so much the more glory redounds to the fice. He needs no more of addit to the sacr en his offering, than he needed of cordials to strengthen and support him in the time of his sufferings; they are rather gall and vinegar offered him upon his throne, as the Jews did in the time of his oblation upon

THE REFLECTOR.

THURSDAY MAY 6 1847

foreign Correspondence.

Customs in Jamaica.

LETTERS PROM THE ABSENT EDITOR, NO. 16,-DE CATED TO BRY. WILLIAM HOWE, OF BOSTON. Dedication of letters.-Methods of conducting business

We commence this epistle, (Feb. 20th,) cheered and refreshed by a package of letters from beloved friends. Though more than six weeks have passed since those of the latest date were written, each one has been perused with intense interest, and with a flood of joyous and grateful emotions. A friendly letter, fraught with desired information and with words of encouragement and affection, is to one in a far country, like water in a desert, and bread in a famine. It gives strength to the bones, and makes glad the heart. How much more is it prized than ts responses can be! It is pleasant when at home value of letters, you must cross the stormy deep, and for two long months, not hear a solitary word, (as we have not.) even from those to whom your

us of the vain attempt we have made, by dedicating our published letters, to intimate our grateful aption of the kind services which have been ren dered us, personally, by friends at home. Alas. we shall never complete the list! We did not think, in the outset, of our owing love to such a number. Some of those whom we most honor, and to whom we are most indebted, are yet in reserve for letters yet to be written; and then, there are so much for the Reflector, and thus indirectly for ourself, that we could easily find names to double series, had we time to write so many letters, eur inscriptions, as heretofore, to persons to whom we have folt not only a personal friendship, but for one cause or another, a sense of obligation. And as for those whom we love and do not name, let tinued, or had we time and strength to write to them directly, they would have the fullest assur-ance of the absent editor's remembrance and re-

showing the methods of conducting business by the common people of Jamaica. The everyday habits of the multitude exhibit as much want of economy and wise foresight, as do the plans pursued by for and their agents. For instance the people in neighborhoods, fifteen, twenty, and thirty miles from Kingston, who, in the perpetual summer here enjoyed, are daily gathering proviires, to fill a basket with what they have for sale, and go in person, each one for himself and herself, on foot, to Kingston; conveying the load akey. In this way, nearly every day brings to market several representatives from ever-Kingston is the market town. Females of all ages well as males, daily come by thousands, each with a separate parcel; and many of them walk all night, pass the day here, and return the next night, without sleeping till they arrive at home. Of the custom imposes upon them, they seem entirely in-sensible. Going frequently to town is so much a nabit, and has become so much a pleasure, that nothing probably would induce the unite their stores in the care of a single individual. unite their stores in the care or a suggestand and thus save days and nights of toil, which properly passed at home, would earn for them as m ket. But think of the aggregate waste of physical

d'Union in Jacmel, we had tea once a day, and the orter's. Salt fish, pork, butter, etc., are bought by most persons in the same way.

habits greatly increase the expenses of living. Although fowls are raised with scarcely any expense, and there is no winter to diminish the supply of eggs, and the demand for eggs is great in y are sold for 37 1-9 cents per dozen.-There is no expense for barns, for curing hay, or and cows and goats are numerous and of good quality, yet milk cannot be bought for

as well as in the States, and we are told that the garden of the world! little which is made, and sold fresh, commands a price of 62 1-2 or 75 cents a pound.

Indeed, unless we greatly mistake, there are many fields of promise here, which industrious and thrifty Americans might improve to great advan-tage, though we do not say that we advise them to ment, or a conce saloon, so common at this day in American cities; but dirty shops, on whose signs you invariably read, 'Licensed to sell Brandy, Gin, Rum, and other distilled liquors,' are found in every street, and at frequent intervals, on all the highment of the social system.

which must for a long period distinguish West Insmall the family served, and is terribly disconcerted if required to vary in the least from the regular routine of duty. The whole morning till nine o'clock, is required in most families to prepare a single breakfast, and the remaining portion of the day till

The plant, the tree, the lawn, the meadout five or six o'clock is occupied in preparing dinner. surface, declare that they were not dead, bu least, one male, and three female servants. Fortu- may be, with increased freshness and beauty nately the wages they demand is not large, but it is Nature is again green, fragrant in lovelines certain that the service they all render, is not more than is often rendered by one active female in the

families of America.

when the conquest of that country is with some, evidently, a very desirable object. M. Chevalier, dant, ever-during life.

a very few years ago, there was only one ma turer of watches and optical instruments in whole of Mexico.'

Another extract from M. Chevalier is exceeding-

Another extract from M. Chevalier is exceedingly interesting:

'The splendid road which during the domination of the Spaniards was constructed across deserts and precipieces, by the merchants of Vera Cruz, to the summit of the upper country, is a melancholy instance of the carelesness with which the public interests of the country are directed. During the war of independence, this road was cut up in various points; and down to this day, the enfranchised Mexicans have not replaced a single stone, nor filled up a single trench, nor even cut down one of the trees, which in the absence of any considerable traffic, and under the influence of a tropical sun, are rapidly growing up to a magnificent size in the very middle of the road. In the upper country, nothing would be more easy than to open means of communication. The soil is particularly adapted for the construction of roads. But even where there are roads, the Mexicans make little use of them. They carry to a yet more extravagata leggth, the inconceivable predilection of the Spanish race in favor of transporting their goods on the backs of inimals. Yet of the calinary operations of the inhabitants. The price of every bulky article is thus increased to an enormous degree.'

This account answers precisely to what our own

is occasioned, and that, wherever the orumany necessaries and comforts of life may be procured with ry.

'The reason why,' says Mr. H., 'those faithful to masters that they were living

into its own systems; and to adapt the institutions The germ of Mr. H's theory, brought to and habits of the people to the new order of things. our view in the above extract, is well expandand of good quality, yet milk cannot be bought for less than 25 cents a quart. Mutton is from 30 to 40 cents a pound, and fowls are sold for a still higher price.

We often think of the opportunity which is here

and habits of the people to the new order or tings.

As yet, little is to be seen in Jamaica, but the fruits of each to operate, but the fruits of slavery. The cause has ceased to operate, but the opportunity which is here

We often think of the opportunity which is here

and habits of the people to the new order or tings.

As yet, little is to be seen in Jamaica, but the fruits of in that which follows:—

Sow in reading what is written to societies so constituted, it is a great error to infer that the aposition of society, are everywhere. An age will be come, stitution of society, are everywhere. An age will be come, these incipient circumstances will become, with important additions, matters of denominations.

The cause in the people to the new order or tings.

Sow in reading what is written to societies so constituted, it is a great error to infer that the aposition being the control of the people to the new order or tings.

Sow in reading what is written to societies so constituted, it is a great error to infer that the aposition being the control of the people to the new order or tings.

Sow in reading what is written to societies so constituted, it is a great error to infer that the aposition being the control of the people to the new order or tings.

But we may pray each other.

While employing our tongues to talk about each other, frequently does hurt, as this members incipient circumstances will become, with the proof of the people to the new order or tings.

The cause in a good Baptist minister whose services can be done in that which follows:—

While employing our tongues to talk about the properties of the new may pray each other together.

While employing our tongues to talk about the properties in the properties of the new may pray each other together.

While employing our tongues to talk

furnished to enterprising farmers, for acquiring ing the past, and the enervating influence of the wealth, were they disposed to come hither, and proceed on the plans to which they are accustomed in freedom, Christianity, education, the example of the plans to which they are accustomed in freedom, Christianity, education, the example of the plans to which they are accustomed in freedom. the neighborhood of Boston and other American enlightened nations, and increased intercourse with cities. We see not, nor can we learn from resi- Europe and America, will, in time, make these dents here, why good butter may not be made here beautiful islands, the home of all the virtues, and

The Resurrection of the Year.

Nature, by a thousand analogies alike in structive and beautiful, illustrates and sets leave their own most happy country for the sake of before us the idea of the resurrection. How entering them. It appears, for instance, that in all like old age is Autumn—the senson of the Kingston, with its 40,000 inhabitants, there is noth- 'sere and yellow leaf.' Appearance and reing like an ice cream and confectionary establishment, or a coffee saloon, so common at this day in

street, and at frequent intervals, on all the high-ways into the country. The people are complain-ing of their impoverished condition, and the op-with a palsying hand, walks forth as if to pressive taxation, but they cheerfully pay enormous make decay and death more certain. The sums for intoxicating drinks, which are not only tree, the meadow, the hill-side, the tribes of needless, but positively injurious, to every departmerry warblers, all tell of his power. He ment of the social system.

The customs which operate unfavorably to domestic economy and public prosperity, are by no means confined to the country people. Slavery has laid the foundation of countless errors and evils, what his power has made desolate.

But Spring comes and greets us with an dia society from that of countries where there has other scene. Nature rises from her grave o been little or no infringement upon human rights.

In the towns almost everything is done by servants, and no idea can be formed by our readers who have and no idea can be formed by our readers who have palsied her. How does she assert her power the control of their medicals. never visited Southern countries, of their modera-tion and inefficiency. The domestic employed to cook, for instance, will do nothing clse, however small the family served, and is terribly disconcerted dreary, now buds forth, or sings in life.-

A small family of ordinary gentility, must have, at only slept for a season in decay, to awake, it

But it is proper that we remind the reader that templated as the resurrection of the year the want of energy, enterprise, and economy, which And if so, by how beautiful and significant is thus variously illustrated in Jamaica, is not peculiar to this island. Society in all tropical countries, has many features in common; especially in countries where slavery has existed. The springs of action appear to be everywhere paralyzed. Doubtless several things have combined to produce this common paralyzed to produce this common paralyzed. things have combined to produce this common paralysis. The climate has much to do with it. The little labor with which the mere physical wants of the great majority are supplied, is one cause of untriftiness; but it is easy to see in almost all these peculiarities, the footprints of slavery. We have of Him who is 'the Resurrection and the been reminded of the statements made by different writers concerning Mexico, and on recurring to are in their graves shall hear his voice and some of these, are surprised at the numerous points come forth, is, that 'Except a corn of wheat of resemblance between those statements and our own observations in the West India islands. but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit.'-The reader cannot fail to be interested in two or three of these Mexican facts, especially at a time

who is reputed as eminently authentic and impar- How glorious is Spring viewed in the light tial, says:—

'The Mexicans are destitute of all spirit of enterprise; and strangers cannot attempt any permanent establishment in the country. A more than ordinary display of industry would excite the jealousy of the natives.'

The Mexicans are destitute of all spirit of enterprise; and strangers cannot attempt any permanent in giving it. With what 'joy in believing' may all who love our Lord Jesus Christ contemplate even 'the valley of the shadow of death.' In walking through even it, they need not fear. They shall emerge from its Mexican leather is very indifferent; paper is of bad quality and exorbitantly dear; the making of cuttery and hardware is scarcely attempted, and what is done is badly executed; the use of cast-iron countenance forever. countenance forever.

Rev. Mr. Hague's Review.

This account answers precisely to what our own uttering condemnation or anathemas of the eyes have witnessed in Hayti, and differs little from Roman law, as it gave to the husband and some of the customs in Jamaica.

One European writer philosophizes, on this pecufecting this sin, so vital in its character, so liar tendency of people in the tropics to indolence.

It is found, he says, that industry is uniformly proportioned to the strength of the motives by which it is occasioned, and that, wherever the ordinary nestrong the same occasioned, and that, wherever the ordinary nestrong the same occasioned, and that, wherever the ordinary nestrong the same occasioned, and that, wherever the ordinary nestrong the same occasioned, and that, wherever the ordinary nestrong the same occasioned, and that, wherever the ordinary nestrong the same occasioned, and that, wherever the ordinary nestrong the same occasioned to the strength of the same occasioned, and that, wherever the ordinary nestrong the same occasioned to the strength of the same occasioned to the strength occas

sabit, and has become so much a pleasure, that obhing probably would induce them to exchange heir commodities through country traders, or to mite their stores in the care of a single individual, and thus save days and nights of toil, which properly passed at home, would earn for them as much, aften, as they receive for their little stock in market. But think of the aggregate waste of physical morgay,—the great perversion and loss of national trongth, occasioned by these singular habits! No wonder the planters want an importation of working material, when half the people, half the time, are marking up and down the country, with loads on their heads!

Not only are vegetables and fruits brought and delivered in these small quantities, by a countless number of individuals. The milk is thus brought to town, arey morning: cans or pails, with its measures, are borne on the heads of milk-maids from door to door, all over the city. Wood is composed of small bairs, usually two feet in length, bound in bundles of perhaps two dozen sticks each. It is cut and trimmed, not with axes, but with cuthasses, often with broken swords or butcher knives, is usually conveyed on donkeys, and sold by the single bundle. Most families buy every day a day's supply, and this is a specimen of the manner in which all the domestic wants are supplied. It may be truly and this is a specimen of the manner in which all the domestic wants are supplied. It may be truly said that, in his respect, people in the West Indies take no thought for the morrow. At the Hotel quantity for each drawing was daily bought at the quantity for each drawing was daily bought at the quantity for each drawing was daily bought at the quantity for each drawing was daily bought at the quantity for each drawing was daily bought at the quantity for each of drawing was daily bought at the quantity for each drawing was daily bought at the quantity for each drawing was daily bought at the quantity for each drawing was daily bought at the quantity for each drawing was daily bou much as in them lay, they obeyed the civil raw; of the highway of skillful and prosperous enterprise.

Aided by Africans, to whom the climate is entirely congenial, they can effect everything truly desirable. Under the influence of Protestant Christianity and popular education, they will, without doubt, within another generation, effect the most important within another generation, effect the most important is the melting and not before the saints! Far fragments and the contract of the most important is the melting and not before the saints! and popular education, they will, without doubt, within another generation, effect the most important changes.

Let not the experiment of emancipation be judged of, until freedom has had time to mould character into its own contents and in the content of the co

law, because we do not find in their epistles a particular denunciation of it.

In regard to say such relation which may be in a control of the carly churches had acknew idegred as their guide; to those they had reveal allegatance. What was a bandon, in the carly churches had acknew idegred as their guide; to those they had reveal allegatance. What was a bandon, in the day act of their baptism, by which they had never to a bandon, in the day act of their baptism, by which they had never to a bandon, in the day act of their baptism, by which they had never to a bandon, in the day act of their baptism, by which they had never to a particular range of your as bare been baptimed into Christ, have put of christ; there is entirer leve not Cornit, have put of christ; there is entirer leve not Cornit, have put of christ; there is entirer leve not Cornit, have put of christ; there is entirer leve not Cornit, have put of christ; there is entirer leve not Cornit, have put of christ; there is entirer leve not Cornit, have put of christ; there is entirer leve not Cornit, have put of christ; there is entirer leve not Cornit, have put of christ; there is entirer leve not Cornit, have put of christ; there is entirer leve not Cornit, have put of christ; there is entirer leve not Cornit, have put of christ; there is entirer leve not Cornit, have put of christ; there is entirer leve not Cornit, have put of christ; there is entirer leve not cornit, each of the leve of level, but it to be constructed by the level of acquired the level of level, but it to be level, we have just repeated, carned the level of level, but it is not cornit, each of the level of level, but it is not cornit, each of the level of level, but it is not cornit, each of the level of level, but it is not cornit, each of the level of level, but it is not cornit, each of the level of level, but it is not cornit, each of the level of level, but it is not our neighbor, what does he teach as to its bearing and extent! Did he imply that it was to be restricted to a particular nation, or rank, or color, or proximity of place! The majority of his audiences, we know, did limit it by their sectional prejudices as a national antipathies; but in the parable of the good Samaritan, he taught them that the precept crass these bounds, enjoins love to man as man, our fellow-creature and our brother, and bids us to do good to all men as we have opportunity. The Priest and the Levite of his day, who treated such an interpretation with contempt, he pictures to our view in all their native deformity. In addition to this 'law of love,' he gave another especially to his disciples, enforced by a motive drawn from his peculiar relation to them, 'A new founmandment I give unty you, that ye love one another: even as I have loved you, that ye also love one another: However a refined and artful criticism may treat such precepts in these days, they were understood by the early Christians in their plain sense, and interpreted according to 'the simplicity that is in Christ.' A community govered by such haves st hese, could never make a man serve as a slave, nor would it be possible for one of them to hold his Christian brother in bondage against his will for a single hour.'

The author next proceeds to show that 'in

exact accordance with these views, is the style ber. So may come—so do come the sumand manner of apostolic address in the Epis- mons of that voice that calls multitudes to a tles of the New Testament.' In the elucida- last and dread account. tion of these, he is satisfactory and full.

has, in our judgment, the merit rather of be- nipotence will call them to the bar where ing independent and original, than simply an justice will be laid to the line, and righteous expansion of other theories, though compliness to the plummet.'

'After such a emession as this, we cannot conceive it to be within the scope of the human intellect to impart to the scriptural argument against slavery an appearance of great strength. To give it force and poignancy, to direct it with quickening and commanding emergy to the conscience of the slaveholder, is impossible. Hence, when Dr. Wayland is borne along by the course of his reasoning within the realm of philosophy, or utters in our ears the appeals of a Christian philanthropy, our hearts answer to him; we feel the potent spell of 'thoughts that breathe and words that burn,' and bow ourselves with reverence before the majesty of truth. But when he speaks as an interpreter of the Bible, on this subject, secking to give voice to the teachings of Jesus, he seems to have been 'shorn of the locks of his strength,' and to appear before us as another fact is weak. The utterance of God's revelation is feeble and tremulous, compared with the clear, bold, and awful propositions of philosophy.'

Persuaded that our readers will desire to

procure and read this review for themselves, this remark in conversation with a friend we close this article with a brief extract to-

we close this article with a brief extract toward the close :—

'It is with good reason, therefore, that we agree in sentiment with Dr. Fuller when he says, 'Compared with slavery, allother topics which now shake and inflame men's passions in these United States are really trifling.' On this account it is that we feel how unspeakably weighty is the obligation which has, from the first, rested on the American church, to hold forth God's testimony touching the nature of the evil with unwavering fidelity. Dr. Fuller observes that slavery was introdeed here 'in spite of the protests of the colonies.' But why was this note of remonstrance permitted to die away, and to be changed, first, into soft tones of apology for the system, and at last into the voice of bold and eloquent defence! Had the Christian church been faithful to her mission, the result had been very different. It is a truth, however, that in relation to this subject, the American church has, to a great extent, laid aside the character of a true and faithful witness, and has incurred censures similar to those which are recorded in the second chapter of the Bock of Revelation, against the ancient church of Pergamos, for holding back her testimony, in relation to the prevailing system of idolatry. The message there addressed to her, contrasts her early state of purity with that of the first decline of her character. 'These things saith he who hath the sharp sword with two edges; I know thy works, and where thou dwellest, even where Satan's seat is; and thou holdiest fast my name, and hast not denied my faith, even in those days wherein Antipas was my faithful maries.

The author next proceeds to show that 'in were wrapt in the silence of profound slum-

3. It came with fearful unexpectednes We notice that a cotemporary speaks of There was no premonition of a preceding this work as a sort of eloquent unfolding or sultry day or night. On the contrary, these application of principles already developed had been marked as chilly. There was not by Dr. Wayland and others. This, it seems hence the least preparation of mind for such to us, is a mistake. Mr. H. takes pointed a peal of awful terror. So will it be with exception to the concessions not only of Dr. the haters of God at the last. 'In such an Wayland, but also of Mr. Barnes. His view hour' as they 'think not,' the voice of Om-

mented as an eloquent expansion. Quoting 4. It was an expression of power. But from one of Dr. W's letters to Mr. Fuller, he how small, how puny, as compared with the power of that voice at whose call 'all that are in their graves shall come forth,' when

Persuaded that our readers will desire to Taylor visited the Northern States, and made

'In the Florida war I preserved my health solely by temperance. Where the water was

dwellest, even where Satan's seat is; and thou holdest fast my name, and hast not denied my faith, even in those days wherein Antipas was my faithful martyr, who was slain among you where Satan dwellesth; but I have a few things against thee, because he would not pledge himself to have his children of Israel, to eat things sacrificed to idols, and to comput farnication. Repeat, or else I will come unto thee quickly, and will fast against them with the sword of my mouth.' in consequence stays away from the Lord's table, seriously doubting whether it be consistent to invite those to the table whom they Talking Separates.-Praying Unites. will not receive into membership. The com 'The more we talk about our difficulties, mittee have been unwilling to bring the subthe farther apart we get,' is a remark that is ject before the church, fearing the result; but occasionally heard. It is generally true that it now appears that more than a dozen of the talking of difficulties does good in no respect. male members have the same views of infant It is often like irritating a wound. Difficul- baptism as the unsuccessful applicant for memties are not abstractions, exactly. The impure bership. One has told his minister that he currents that are sometimes seen flowing in believes immersion to be the only baptism. the garden of the Lord, are often composed of As a farther result, a friend in one of the cities many little rills of more or less magnitude is applied to for a sermon or pamphlet setting and impurity. They have their rise from forth and defending the views of Baptists, and bad fountains that are generally concealed the applicant says, 'Send me one hundred with care, so that it may not be easy to find copies forthwith.' He adds, 'I find more and all the sources of the bitter waters, that make more of the same belief with myself. I preup a single rivulet. But if it could be done, sume more than twenty heads of families are this would not change their character in the cherishing similar views.'- A small Baptist least. Now persons in talking of difficulties, church in the outskirts of the town has betalk of the sources, and they almost always come nearly extinct. It is believed that could make a mistake on this point, and besides a place of worship be secured in the centre, a stirring up again unpleasant emotions, in congregation would rally at once, and of sufthemselves and in others, start new sources of ficient strength to support permanent preachgrief, consequently harm is done. The trou- ing. Already the inquiry is made, Where is ble is increased—the separation widened.

But we may pray each other together.

national history. How often attempts to sup-press the truth are the very means of its de-be made a matter of record, not for the glorification velopment and propagation!

me spirit which prompted and penned it. Mr. Meredith, of the Biblical Recorder, who, if we are All subscribers in Vermont, whether re-

thren ' to mind their own business.'

Quite analogous to this is the spirit of an article

n the Tennessee Baptist, of the 17th ultimo, written by Rev. Dr. Howell, who is understood to be the editorial leader, which we beg pardon for giving a full and literal insertion:

A PROTEST.

A PROTEST.

Our sapient brethren in the east—the quarter from which wisdom emanates—have lately discovered a new and expeditious method of reforming the world. This invention is to act upon religious affairs in a manner not unlike that of Railroads, Telegraphs, and labor saving machines, upon the social and physical world. The Rev. Doctors Sharp, Stow, and Choules, of the city of Boston, that great centre of religious and humanity, have actually drawn up a protest, in due form, against slavery at the south, and as soon as it receives a sufficient number of signatures of the Baptist eitzens of that renowned city in particular, and of Massachusetts in general, it is positively to be solemally published to the schole roots.

At Hamburg the number of our members at the close of 1845, was 250. Seventy-three were baptized and humanity, have actually drawn up a protest, in due form, against slavery at the south, and as soon as it receives a sufficient number of signatures of the Baptist eitzens of that renowned city in particular, and of Massachusetts in general, it is positively to be solemally published to the schole roots.

The Panorama of the Mississippi.

As a sort of warning to us, a draft of the afore

They now apply the sovereign remedy, throw off tresponsibility, and protest against us. This will do the business; free our slaves; and blow us all into the middle of the next century!

These good brethren, having discovered the panacea for such moral evils, will not, we trust, stophere. They have demolished us—that's certain. We propose that, in the next place, they protest against Popery in Mexico, and Central, and South America. We want to send missionaries there and if we can get the power of the beast destroyed in those regions, it will be a glorious field.—And this Mexican war, in which so many of our dear friends are falling by disease, and the sword;—if they will also put their protest upon that, they will stop it instantly, and thus do us special favor. Since they have 'smashed' the whole 'South,' by taking away our servants, we think, as it is so easy, it is as little as they can do for us to take away these plagues. One other little request of these potent Doctors—St. Patrick killed all the snakes and lizzards in Ireland; our miseries are the musketoes; O, brethren, do protest against the musketoes. We are tired of them, and abominate the bloodthirsty insect. Summer will soon be here, and they will be upon us in swarms; and all our servants gone! What shall we do! Brethren, it is brooked, and weehall never see another musketoe. When this is done, we will suggest some other evils to be removed by this new and easy, and effectual remedy.

Vermont.

Vermont. DEDICATION SERVICES AT EAST BENNINGTON.

Messas. Entrons,-A large and interesting congregation assembled on the 21st inst., in the new ed to their homes, highly gratified with their traly Baptist meeting house in the East Village of Bennington, for the purpose of attending upon the solmiliar with the circumstances under which this house has been built. In 1830, the same church erected and occupied a very pleasant building on the same site as this; but sometime in the last year, a fire having broken out in a neighboring dwelling house, this place of worship, consecrated in prayers and tears, and made dear to many by the seenes that have been witnessed under its roof, was laid in ashes. The church were afflicted, but not discouraged, and looking for aid to the same kind Providence, whose hand had chastened them, determined at once upon rebuilding. The exertions of the second to be a content of the payment of auction duties; to lease hold estates; for securing fees to the Treasury of the emn services of its dedication. Many of your read-

preparation for the perfect purity and blessedness of heaven.

The dedicatory grayer was offered by Rev. I.
Keach, of Shafabury. Other services appropriate to the occasion, were judiciously arranged, and the choir added to all the impressive affect of well-performed music, leading the hearts and minds of the audience to join in praises to the God of worship.

In the evening, Rev. J. Cannon, from Poultney, delivered a highly interesting and thoroughly claborate discourse, from Luke 12: 49—1 am come to send fire on the earth; and what will I, if it be already kindled. The interest of the evening services was not a little enhanced, by the singing of a juvenile choir, which has been for a time under the instruction of a member of the church. It was pleasant to hear so many young voices mingling in praises: and the pious heart could not fail to pray that the same voices might one day share in the music of heaven.

This church, in erecting their house, have not only received aid from the citizens of East Hennington, but also from those residing at a distance in the city of New York, and elsewhere. In some instances lave been, are loaded with no debt as they seed interest to all such to observe, from this committation, that the enterprise in which they have felt a sympathy, has reached finally a successful issue. Perhaps they will be pleased to learn still farther, that the church, unfavorable as their circums stances have been, are loaded with no debt as they commence regular worship in their new house. Amid the joyful as well as soleran feelings indulged and expressed, those who leave lent their prayers and their co-operations have not fore the received and from the citizens bear model. It may be of interest to all such to observe, from this committee, against the Free States; and the highest honor of the completions of the completion of the completion of the committee of the church is a sympathy, has reached finally a successful issue. Perhaps they will be pleased to learn still farther, that the church, unfavorabl

of man, but the praise of God's grace, that after a calamity so severe, in a space of time so short, the standard of the cross has been uplifted from the place where it fall, and re-creeted firmly, and we The Protest at the South.

The Protest of Baptist Ministers against American Slavery, which we recently published, and which is constantly receiving signatures, meets at the South with a somewhat various reception. We constantly received in the south with a somewhat various received in the south with a south wit

not misinformed, is a native of the pure Green ing their papers from Ludlow or Boston, will settle Mountain State, treats the Protest in a style of grave their accounts with Angier and Graves, at Ladow, severity, and indulges, as our readers, by refera thing not altogether uncommon among those with ly requested it, or who may bereafter specially rewhom he stands associated.

Mr. Waller, of the South Western Baptist Review, reviews the Maine Protest of Baptist ministers, in a vein that unites the sharp and the facetious, and concludes by telling our excellent Maine bre-

Hamburg Church.

In the month of August, as we learn from the ten by Rev. Dr. Howell, who is understood to be a leading minister in the South-west. With 'The Baptist' before us, we notice the first and somewhat leading article, among the selected ones of the paper, is on 'Ministerial Dignity, No. 3.' We turn Per, is on 'Ministerial Dignity, No. 3.' We turn Leading article, among the selected ones of the paper, is on 'Ministerial Dignity, No. 3.' We turn Leading article, among the selected ones of the paper. over a few pages of the quarto sheet, and come to was enabled to purchase a lot of ground, on which improvements, about 600 hearers; possession to be had on the 1st of May. The ground purchased was

The Panorama of the Mississippi.

On Monday evening, 18th inst., at the close of the As a sort of warning to us, a draft of the aforesaid protest has already found its way to the public
press. We have blessed our eyes with a sight of
it. We shall not publish it, since our readers will
see it, doubtless, dashing down upon them like a
burning comet, but too soon for their safety. Its
substance, however, is readily stated. These three
Bostonians, two of whom, if we mistake not, are
Englishmen, say they have told us of the south
again and again, to set our negroes free and therance of that object it was voted that his Excelagain and again, to set our negroes free, and the again and again, to set our negroes free, and the do our duty; but that, instead of doing as they bid us, we have paid no regard to them, and, so far as they see, are worse slave-holders than we ever were. They now apply the sovereign remedy, throw off responsibility, and protest against us. This will do the business; free our slaves; and blow us all our tis varied beauty and the obstacles the artist had to the business; free our slaves; and blow us all

genius and enterprise.

Mr. Calhoun then proceeded to speak in support of the resolutions. His remarks were of a highly laudatory character both to the artist and his work. The question being put, it was unanimously decided in the affirmative. The audience then return

discouraged, and looking for aid to the same kind Providence, whose hand had chasteried them, determined at once upon rebuilding. The exertions of the pastor, nobly seconded by those of his brethren, have been rewarded, in the completion of a House much superior to the former, and equally an ornament to the village, and a credit to those who have designed and executed the work.

The services of dedication were highly impressive. The sermon, delivered by Rev. J. H. Walden, from Troy, was founded on 1 John 4: 18: 'God is love,' The doctrine of the text, was variously illustrated, and feelingly applied to the circumstances of the occasion. The audience were pointed, among other evidences of God's love, to the various means of grace, and all the institutions of religion. The building of houses for worship was very appropriately ranked among the most important enterprises of society, and it was demonstrated by argument founded on the general results of faithful preaching, and from those even, which are strictly reaching, and from those even, which are strictly reaching, and from those even, which are strictly religious, that the gospel comes to men, in no legging capacity. Christians were exhorted to cultivate love, as being the essence of holiness, and likeness to God as indispensably necessary in a preparation for the perfect purity and blessedness of heaven.

The dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. I. Keach, of Shafaboury. Other services appropriate the Barre and Worester Railread; to hace the forman of the Barre and Worester Railread; to incurporate the Barre and Worester Railread; to concerning the north precinct of the settiness of feet here regulation of pilotage; concerning the most on harbor; to repeal part of the settiness of Geo. W. Lothrop, guardian; Daniel Marten, a

engrosse acted.
The and info finished, Bigelow the Sear act and Stow, as At ha Common Governou acts and being 98 ter readi Legislatu Weshesse. Divine preheire of their past time the

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student of labors ha and last into the f and that tion with we are to We les

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was opene Charitable the building members o modations, military be and we mi and ludies and evening evening fro House, ex a however, a fort about a

> The interest the 'Green's List ultimoseung by the Sawyer, o Hymn; Ad PERKYIN respondent of March 3

New B

'The Rether church half an host ing confession confession, as that corruption.' ter T that is not i eacred volue such an are

667 Ju am rapidly the Era." 627 li quaintance is to the pusto ety. Lencol years, he w

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and it deserves to or the glorification grace, that after a time so short, the uplifted from the ed firmly, and we I I look unto the f my salvation; my gainst me, oh mine when I sit in dark unto me.' Micah

Y 6, 1847.

J. A. S. Roston, will settle Graves, at Ludlow. ent, the paper b easter specially reture by A. & G. at ruing from the presfor the Christian

urch.

we learn from the or the intended chap realized was about ogether with about at Hamburg, Mr. O. f ground, on which of holding with slight rs; possession to be round purchased was ase sum, was about a to give the state of

f our members at the of our memoers at the onty-three were bap-king 326; excluded, ft us for other parts, the gospel, twenty-mmunion at the close and hands have thus our toils amply re-have been well at-

e Mississippi.

st., at the close of the anorama of the Mis-bury, Speaker of the sion of the meeting in eat painting. In fur-roted that his Excel-present, be called to ecordingly came forome very discriminatthe subject, pointing betacles the artist had After the Governor the following resolu-

the Panorama of the Mr. John Banvard, as cent production; and tion of its extraordina-admiration of the boldception, and of the in-verence of the young cution of his herculean extent of this picture,

erspective; the great tas, render it a useful information respecting said to the control of the control of the control smend this splendid t, who, by its produc-nor upon himself, and to the favorable con-ne fine arts, and of all to of a commendable a to encourage native

d to speak in support artist and his work. audience then return-ified with their truly ainment.

Legislature.

SOLVES ON THE MEXIe enacted, Bills to es-lroad; concerning the sinking fund of the rate the Lowell Health iders' Fire and Marine extending the limits ee Companies; re duties; to lease hold o the Treasury of the ses; providing against a corporations; author-berkshire Railroad; to Vorcester Railroad; to s therein mention arbor; to repeal pr eal part of h precinct of Eastham Wellfleet; additional

Wellfleet; additional of pilotage; concerning copal Churches. Reof general laws and reincertain and law; ider and Harriet E.
lirecting District Attores in certain cases, and to the commonwealth; of certain special laws; use to Harrard College, giver Bridge; granting counterfeit notes and utes in the Asylum at a expenses of the last.
F. Buffington, reprefavor of Jacob I. Pordry miscellaneous acte act requiring returns incorporate the Acushs providing for the apmissioners on the laws he payment of sundry

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Baptist Church, Nantucket.

Divine presence and favor. Last autumn, they made choice of an esteemed young brother, Jeffrey, as their pastor, and he has accepted their invitation, to New York has reversed the vote of last their pastor, and he has accepted their invitation, to enter on his duties immediately after finishing his securse at Hamilton, in August next. In the mean-time the church has enjoyed the services of another student of the same Institution, bro. Johnson, whose labors have been largely bleased. Their neat and commodious house of worship is now regularly filled, and last Sabbath week, sixteen were welcomed into the fellowship of the church, 14 of whom had that morning been having. The second the work of the same the welcomed into the fellowship of the church, 14 of whom had that morning been having. The second the work of the same that well are the same that the morning been having. The second the work of the same that well are that morning been baptized. The sceneat the water, and that on sitting down at the table of the Lord, where a larger number than ever before in connection with that should be about the same of the larger than the should be about the same of the larger than the l tion with that church, showed forth the Lord's death, we are told by an eve witness was peculiarly inter-

We learn that the pews in this new house of wornoon, the 26th ult. The highest premium bid for the choice, was \$100. The amount of choice money was \$ 1500. Some seventy pews were selected. The house, we understand, will be opened on trians, represents a work of grace as progressing among them, and that one hundred and fifty, are beo'clock, for a few weeks to come, with a view of affording further opportunity for the choice of pews.

The committee during these hours will be in attendance at the house.

Miscellanea.

We have received a letter from Rev. J. Taylor, of Richmond, Va. which disclaims all design of having sought a Northern sanction by his recent visit and that of his associates, to this city.
He says of those with whom he is connected in the missionary cause, that 'they are too well satisfied of the rectitude of their aims and of the approbation of God in their work, to need the sanction of North-ern brethren.' 'With respect to our Northern brethren,' he further says, 'I do earnestly hope they may be united in the mission cause. Why interary and miscellaneous intelligence. may they not be perfectly joined together in the same mind, pushing the triumplas of the Cross in far distant leads?

THE BOSTON ATHEN.EUM .- The corner stone of this new edifice now in the course of erection, was laid on Tuesday, the 27th ultimo, with interesting formalities. Hon. Josiah Quincy made an address on the occasion, replete with interest, and which, as detailing the origin and history of this

the building, mostly from their own funds. The members of the Association with their ladies, were admitted to the house, and were regaled with a modations, and commodious, and elegant accommodations, and the sound of sweet music from a military band provided for the occasion. Hundreds, and we might perhaps say, thousands, of gentlemen and we might perhaps say, thousands, or generated and ladies visited the house, during the afternoon and ladies visited the house, during the afternoon and evening; the immense pile being lighted in the evening from the basement to the sixth story. The evening from the basement to the sixth story. The edl. Besides a discourse on fairly the part of the edl. Besides a discourse of actions are placed as always are house a numerical as always are placed. House, externally, has but few claims to architectural beauty, yet it has decidedly an attractive and imposing appearance. Its internal arrangements, however, are very convenient. Some of the rooms are very fine, and there is a delightful air of comfort about most of them. fort about most of them.

NEW BAPTIST CHURCH IN NEWBURYPORT .-The interesting service of laying the corner stone of the 'Green Street Baptist church, occurred on the 21st ultimo. A select piece for the occasion was sung by the choir; prayer was offered by Rev. Mr.

Shorter Catechism, by Alexander Smith Paterson, A.

of March 3, says:

'The Romanizing elergy of Oxford now leave their churches open, half an hour before service, and half an hour after service, for the purpose of receiving confession. They also are about to establish confraternities, and to found select libraries to leave the confraternities, and to found select libraries to leave the volume, adapted to interest and instruct the young. Its nine divisions, which contain first lessons in natural chapmena to the youthful inquirer,

The Editor of the Christian Chronicle says: 'We have no fellowship at all with any thing that is not defensible by sound Scriptural argumentation,' 'nor,' continues he, 'do we feel willing to loosen our hold of one truth that is contained in the sacred volume.' It cannot be necessary for us after Posthumous and Other Poems of Charlotte

John G. Whittier, writes to the National nation, her power of language, and her truthful nation. The Baptist elergymen of New England heart. The volume that so well enshrines these efare rapidly signing the strong protest against slavery, fusions as that before us, will be greeted with the fawhich has been alluded to in a previous number of vor which it merits. Beston, sold as above.

It gratifies us to learn that our old acquaintance and friend, Rev. J. V. Ambler, returns of easy pieces, arranged mostly for Soprano, Alto, to the pastoral care of the Baptist church and society, Lanesboro', this State, where, as in former companiments; comprising a 'complete collection years, he will, we trust, be blessed in his labors.

will soon enter upon his labors as pastor of the Baptist church and society, Belfast, Me.

ton: B. B. Mussey & Co.

phia cotemporary, for having spoken our own mind, and for having done it freely and independently.

The Treasurer of the American Baptist Missionary Union, acknowledges the receipt during the month of March, of \$9,135 82; also \$1,000 from the American and Foreign Bible Society, and \$1000 from the American and Foreign Bible Society, and \$1000 from the American Tract Society. The aggregate of Captain Heystis, have likewise for the year somewhat exceeds \$85,000.

which we gave an account some time since, was dedicated by public religious services, on the 29th ultimo. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Stow, of this city. Johnson.

The Christian Witness informs us that the We understand that this church have been experiencing, for some weeks past, the refreshing of the

we are told by an eye witness was pecunary interesting. We hope to furnish in our columns a fuller account of this Isle of the Ocean, soon.

Daws Street Church

Daws Street Church Accounts from the army in Mexico speak forces, preparatory to some great event. The American army, under Gen. Scott, to the estimated ship, were sold at public auction on Monday after-number of 10,000 had commenced marching into the

lieved to have been converted in this revival.

There was a great fire at Flushing, L. I. on Saturday. A recent large fire at Damfries, Va., destroyed 18 houses, and rendered about forty per-

The corner stone of the Smithsonian Instiwas laid at Washington on Saturday, with great ceremony.

The Whigs claim a triumph in the Virgin-

Mr. Schouler, late of the Lowell Courier, cceeds Mr. Hayden in the Boston Atlas. The Bibliotheca Sacra for May, maintain the high character which it has acquired as an able and learned quarterly. It has eight articles, besides

We acknowledge the receipt for the last nth of Littell's Living Age, published by Littell and Payson, 165 Tremont Street.

Editors' Table.

ATLAS AND GAZETTEER OF THE HOLY SCRU TURES.—We have long felt the secessity that is well supplied in this work. A Bible Atlas explanthy enterprise, will in part, or as a whole, atory, with a Scripture Gazetteer, Geographical, laim a place in our columns.

Topographical and Historical, is a desideratum which is here learnedly and copiously met—more so doin Square, on Wednesday, the 28th ult., according to the Traveller, was an occasion of much ining to the Traveller, was an occasion of much interest. The house, in the afternoon and evening, Israelitish history, is accompanied with a pertinent was opened by a general levee of the Massachusetts can be considered with a pertinent was opened by a general levee of the Massachusetts can be considered with a pertinent was opened by a general levee of the Massachusetts can be considered with a pertinent was opened by a general levee of the Massachusetts can be companied with a pertinent was opened by a general levee of the Massachusetts can be companied with a pertinent was opened by a general levee of the Massachusetts can be companied with a pertinent was opened by a general levee of the Massachusetts can be companied with a pertinent was opened by a general levee of the Massachusetts can be companied with a pertinent was opened by a general levee of the Massachusetts can be companied with a pertinent was opened by a general levee of the Massachusetts can be companied with a pertinent was opened by a general levee of the Massachusetts can be companied with a pertinent was opened by a general levee of the Massachusetts can be companied with a pertinent was opened by a general levee of the Massachusetts can be companied with a pertinent was opened by a general levee of the Massachusetts can be companied with a pertinent was opened by a general levee of the Massachusetts can be companied with a pertinent was opened by a general levee of the Massachusetts can be companied with a pertinent was opened by a general levee of the Massachusetts can be companied with a pertinent was opened by a general levee of the Massachusetts can be companied with a pertinent was opened by a general levee of the Massachusetts can be companied with a pertinent was opened by a general levee of the Massachusetts can be companied with a pertinent was opened by a general levee of the Massachusetts can be companied with a pertinent was opened by a general levee of the Massachusetts can be companied with a pertinent was opened by a general

> New York: Robert Carter. Boston: Binney & Otheman.

ary and Amesbury; Original M., with an introductory paper by Duncan Macfar Hymn; Address by the pastor, Rev. N. Medberry.

lan, D. D. We like to turn over the pages of the Scotch Theologians, among whom the author of this production has attained a rank. Disagreeing respondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date with them as we do on such a subject as that of bap-

such an avowal, to call upon our brother 'to define his position.' Elizabeth. These poems were written by the lamented author on a great variety of occasions, and John G. Whittier, writes to the National bear the characteristic traces of her vigorous imagi-

THE TYROLEAN LYRE, a Glee Book, consisting of Solos, Ductts, Trios, Quartetts, Quintetts, and Choruses, for the use of Societies, Clubs, Choirs, Rev. Mr. Ricker, of New Gloucester, Me., and the Social Circle, composed, selected and arton : B. B. Mussey & Co.

We beg pardon of our worthy Philadel- D'Aubigne and His Writings .- The pres phia cotemporary, for having spoken our own mind, issue, besides the miscellanies of the well known

from the American Tract Society. The aggregate Adventures of Captain Heustis, have likewise been issued by Redding & Co.

The New Baptist church, Troy, N. Y., of CHAMBERS' CYCLOPEDIA, No. 9, has been issued.

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UNWELCOME PRESENT.—The Traveller of Thursday says: Between nine and ten o'clock, last night, an infant girl from three to six weeks old, was left upon the steps of a house in Chelsea, occupied by widow Dale and Mrs. Williams. Not being prepared to receive such a present, they delivered it over to the Overseers of the Poor. DISTRESSING ACCIDENT .- A little girl in

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A little girl in Waldo, on the 16th, was so badly scalede by falling into a kettle of hot water, as to die in forty-one hours. In Searsport, on the 24th, another little girl who was playing with her brothers by a fire near the shore, was so badly burned by her clothes taking fire, as to survive only about twenty eight hours.—Belfast Signal. THE MANUFACTURING COMPANIES in Man-

and the first of April.

Sale of Land at Lawrence on Wednessale of land took place at Lawrence on Wednesday. High speculating prices were obtained, a large number of lots having been disposed of at from 68 to 186 cents per square foot. The land belonged to the Essex Company, and the best lots sold at an advance, it is said, of fifteen hundred per cent. advance upon the first cost.

Boston, Concord and Montrey.

belonged to the Essex Company, and the best lots sold at an advance, it is said, of fifteen hundred per cent. advance upon the first cost.

Boston, Concord and Montreal Rall-road.—The Traveller states that of the \$240,000 mere taken in New Hampshire, and it is confidently expected that the road to Sanbornton, 18 miles from Concord, will be opened by the first of October. The remainder of the road to Plymouth, not already contracted for, will be put under contract immediately.

Death of Achille Murat.—We learn from the Floridian of the 17th inst, that Achille Murat, the eldst son of Napoleon's celebrated marshal, died on the 15th inst, at his residence in Jefferson county, Florida. Prince Murat has resided in this country since 1821, living without estentation, as a citizen of the Republic he had adopted. Hodied at the age of 46 years.

Destitute Inmigrants at New Orleans,—The Delta of the 20th says, the ship Rappshannok arrived here on Sunday last, from Liverpool, with 350 passengers. During the voyage this ship lost forty-five of her passengers, and many of these who are now on board are the most poverty stricken wretches that we ever saw.

Fire in the Woods.—The grass at the side of the Woods.—The grass at the eldst woods and the side of the Woods.—The grass at the eldst woods and the side of the Woods.—The grass at the side of the Woods.—The grass at the eldst woods and the side of the Woods.—The grass at the eldst woods and the side of the Woods.—The grass at the eldst woods and the side of the Woods.—The grass at the eldst of the Woods.—The grass at the eldst woods and the side of the Woods.—The grass at the eldst woods and the side of the Woods.—The grass at the eldst woods and the side of the Woods.—The grass at the eldst woods and the side of the Woods.—The grass at the eldst woods and the side of the Woods.—The grass at the eldst woods and the side of the Woods.—The grass at the side of the Woods.—The grass at the eldst woods and the side of the Woods.—The grass at the side of the Woods.—The grass at t

FIRE IN THE Woods.—The grass at the side of the Worcester Railroad, in Newton, near the Poor house, was set on fire on Wednesday afternoon, it is supposed by sparks from a locomotive. The fire spread with great rapidity, passing into the woods near by, burning up the underbrush and scorehing the trees to a considerable extent. The area burnt over is from five to ten acres.

Northern Baptist Education Society.

A quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Northern Baptist Education Society, will be holden at No. 17 Joy's Buildings, on Toesday, May 11, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Per order, W. Leverett, Sec. East Cambridge, April 27, 1847.

Ministerial Conference.

Whaling Business.—The New London Advocate states that five out of eight whale ships, which have arrived at that port the present season, have been withdrawn from whaling business, and tempted by the uncommon rates of freight, engaged for the present. Ministers' Meeting.

Ministers' Meeting.

Ministers' Meeting.

The next ministers' meeting of the Salisbury Association will be held with bro. E. E. Commings, at Concord, on Sels, and that it would be better to divort even more of them to the merchant service.

The salisbury Association will be held with bro. E. E. Commings, at Concord, on Tuesday, May 11, at 1 o'clock, P. Ministers' Meeting.

The next ministers' meeting of the Salisbury Association will be held with bro. E. E. Commings, at Concord, on Tuesday, May 11, at 1 o'clock, P. Ministers' Meeting.

Number of Grasses.—Farmers only cultivate a very few varieties of the grasses; and very few are aware what a variety there is within a few miles of them. There are, for instance, 120 apecies in the State of New York; 121 in Massachussetts; 96 in Chester Co., Pa.; 100 in Kentucky; 162 in Carolina and Georgia; a catalogue of plants growing in the vicinity of Quiney, Middle Florida, names 96 species; and according to Torrey, there were in 1831, in North America, 329 species.—It is pretty certain that many more of these will yet be brought into cultivation.—Prairie Farmer.

The Buffalo Express says that out of thirty-nine persons enlisted by Captain Wilder, of Rochester, nine, or about one fourth of the whole, were shoemakers. The very large arrival of this class of mechanics from Germany, and other countries, is fast depressing the wages of boot and shoe-makers, down to the European standard.

THE CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

Swell high the solemn organ's peal,
Whene'er the conquering hero dies;
And lasting gratitude to seal,
Let monumental maddle rise.
Not such the mansoleum we raise,
O'er him whose less we mourn to-day;
Our hearts are awelling with his praise,
And tears the tribute that we pay.

Our Father, Counsellor, and Friend! We're mourners, all, around thy tomb; But triumph shall with sorrow blend, And light immortal chase the gloom. 'Well done!' his welcome to the skies,— Life's trial o'er! its labor done! Lo! at the Saviour's feet he lies, And there he casts his golden crown. D.

Special Notices.

German Emigration.—A letter from Bremen states, that from the 1st to the 17th of March, 3,804 emigrants from Germany embarked for American Baptist Missionary Union will hold its Second Annual (12th Triennial) Meeting with the 9th 8t. They were conveyed in 26 vessels. Of this enumber 1,425 were going to New York, and the remainder to Baltimore. It was thought that no less annual sermon: Rev. James N. Granger, of Provi-

Georgetown, April 24, 1847.

Donation Visit.

A large number of the friends of Rev. Mr. Eaton, of the First Baptist church, Danvers, assembled at his residence on Wednesday evening last, to offer him tokens of their regard and friendly greetings. A baustifully and tastefully spread table had its refreshing influence, and proved that those who were concerned knew the merits of an inviting board. Dull concerned knew the merits of an inviting board. Dull cares was disminsed, for the joys of the occasion, and instead of shalf reserve, there was a heavity and appropriate addresses clearated the thoughts and gave profit to the mind, nor was the gathering without mosic, to lead its enchanting power and chustering without mosic, to lead its enchanting power and chustes heldings. As self-an persons of more advanced life, we were pleased to see many young ladder and young gentlemens present. It was pleasant to observe many not members of Mr. Eaton's congregation, participating in the pleasances of the evening. The total and anxieties incident to their station must have made the see son a happy hour to the host and hostess, and excited in them the most gratifying fielings, and imparted to all interested a salutary infine.—Danvers Courier,

Backenridre, N. J., Oct. 10, 1848.

smort control of this protest and will know when the limits of the limit

\$142. Cows AND CALVES—Sales were made at 19, 22, and 24 to 30 and \$50, according to quality. 24 to 30 and \$50, according to quality.

SHEERT—Sales of lots at 2,63, 2,83, 3,56 and \$4,50.

SHEERT—Sales at wholeade, \$\overline{0}_2\$ for Sows, and \$\overline{0}_3\$ e. for Barrows; at retail, from \$\overline{0}_3\$ to \$\overline{0}_3\$ and \$\overline{0}_3\$ e. for Sows, and \$\overline{0}_3\$ e. for Barrows; at retail, from \$\overline{0}_3\$ to \$\overline{0}_3\$ and \$\overline{0}_3\$ e. for stock have riesen for the past three weeks. We notice a disposition among butchers to rise.

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(C) Rev. Charles Morton has removed to Newark, N. J., where all correspondents are requested to direct their favors. He is still engaged in the natvice of Home Missions.

A Card.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the appropriation of \$190, from the Baldwin Place Baptist Church, Boston, to constitute him a Life Member of the American Baptist Missionary Union. May the donors be blessed in their deed.

Georgetown, April 24, 1847.

Donation Visit,

Brown All articles warranted good, which will greatly assist purchasers a sacking their codes.

Terms CASH for Homeekeeping Goods, and TRE LOWERS.

Terms CASH for Homeekeeping Goods, and TRE LOWERS.

Terms CASH for Homeekeeping Goods, and TRE LOWERS.

HENRY E LINCOLN.

we have so long pursued, we shall still conting, and feel sure that

Our Goods and Prices Will not fail of giving satisfaction. DANIELL & CO.

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Other Streetimes coming the Manuscine to progress sub-

(C) Specimen copies of the Magazine to procure sub-scribers with, will be furnished to all who wish to engage in its circulation, if requested (post pais), at the rate of ten numbers for one dollar, or ten cents for single capies. Alfred E. Giles, Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

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/Over B. B. Mussey's Book store.)
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B. Particular attention paid to binding oil books, music pamphlets, &c.—Biank Books ruled and bound of any put ern, equal to any thing done in the city. . F. TILDES. Anson Peck,

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MARUPACTURER OF RVERY VARIETY OF SHELL AND HORN COMBS. FANCY GOODS AND JEWELRY.

NO. 6 ESSEX STREET, Four doors from Washington St., near Boyleton Market, BOSTON. ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN TOYS, SOAPS AND PERFUMERIES.

SOAPS AND PERFUME RIES.

I ADIES and gentlemen will find a rich assertment of L useful and elegant Fancy Goods, via:.—Steel Camba, Silver do, Wrought Shell of his own mininfacture, Boffalo and Common Horn of nl sines and qualities, Shell and Pearl Card Cases new patterns, Souvenirs, Porce and Bog Trimmings, Porcet Books, Fancy Bease, Letter Weighten, Paper Folders, Envelopes, Purses, Perfume Bays, Steast Bottles, &c. All the articles above named, with a great variety of other Fancy Goods, may be found at the above place, and at such prices as will be antidactory to thous desirous of parthasing.

Comba and Jewelry made to order, and expaired at abort notice. Old Gold and Silver taken is exchange for Goods

Carpets at Reduced Prices. THE Scheriber, having determined to sell his present I STOCK OF CARPITING, before replecialing for the Spring sales, will, from this date, sell most of the acticles at VERY REDUCED PRICES, either in large but to dealers or at vetail.

The Stock consists in part of Reussels, from 109 to 150 of Three-Piy, new styles, and first-rate goods—Doalde Supers, and Extra Supers, and Fixes, in every variety of style.

RUGS, STAIR CARPETS, STRAW MATTING,

A few pieces of heavy all-wool Captering, at 43 conduction and Wool, at 25 content of the quinties in proportion. Also, a large association of PAINTED CARPETS from 2 to 24 feet wide, and usuay of them at least tes power old. The prices of the can pieces and remnants will be reduced 25 to 50 per sent.

JOHN GULLIVER,
3-4f
313 Washington street. Spring Style of Hats

FOR 1847. NORTH END HAT STORE, -CORNER OF-HANOVER AND PRINCE STREETS.

J. Wingate & Co.,

PRACTICAL HATTERS, are musificitiving Hats of the SPRING FASHION, and are prepared to fernish their customers, and the public, with HATS of a superior quality, unde by them of the best stock, which will be warranted as good as can be produced elsewhere, and will be noted at fair prices. And as we do the work of manufacturing, we can sell Hats, of all qualities, as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST,

a WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. CALL, AND SEE.
Also, CAPS of the lutest reyles constantly on head.
Also, Transke, Vallesse, Carpet Bags and Understan
N. B. Hata and Caps made to order, with despate
NO. 160 HANOYER STREET,

Wanted, agents, at a good discount, for its sale, selecting the interior control of the control

The Samily Circle.

For the Christian Reflector.

The Missionary's Farewell. Can I go? Can I break the strong ties that entwine me While the soft tones of friendship fall sweet on my car There's a spell on my heart that would ever confine me To my love-lighted hearth-stone—my kindred most de

Can I trust my frail bark to the wild stormy ocean, Can I trust my frait bark to the wild stormy ocean,
Where millions lie buried beneath the rude waves?
Can I lightly pass o'er, without fear or emotion, This yast tomb of waters, this ocean of graves?

Can I leave my dear country, her spires and her alters Her loved balls of science, her Sabbaths of rest? The spirit compels, but humanity falters
At the glance of a region with Sabbaths unblest.

While I linger, there comes, from beyond the dark A voice of beseeching—a pitiful cry— Shall the sons of the far-spreading East, and her dang

Be left in their heathenish darkness to die? *We grope in the shades—we have long been benight While the dim lamp of life is fast dying away; No bright star from heaven our pathway e'er lighted; Our hands are uplifted—O hear us, we pray!

• Will the church any longer in npathy slumber, And we all unpitted in ignorance liet Shall we sink to perdition, in crowds without number? Will she give no response to our heart-piercing cry!

Let me go—though the Northërn cold breezes delight me, I have heard the sad wail where the soft breezes blow; The smiles of my Saviour, his promise, invite me; My country and kindred, farewell,—let me go. What though there are danger and death on the billow Theach toil-worn, in manhood I sink to the grave,

Though humble my pallet, and hard be my pillow, I hasten the perishing heathen to save. I must go, for the fetters of Satan have bound them, And dark are the clouds that envelope their sky I will haste to the conflict, and scatter around ther The beams of the gospel—a light from on high.

When life has expired, like a song or a story,
"Tis enough that the souls, snatched from di

My country and kindred, farewell—I must go! Townsend, April, 1847.

For the Christian Reflector.

Wilkes Bligh.

A TRUE STORY.

"Now farewell oaths, and blasphemics and lies!" It was May morning,—so lovely !—there seemed never to have dawned a more lovely morning. The sun shed clearly its mild ray to gladden the heart, the breeze stirred softly and the pretty flowers peeped up in rich beauty above the green grass, inviting the little girls and boys to smell their sweet fra-grance while the birds caroled with harmoni-

where clustered, a busy group, on the village green, plucking flowers to add to our scanty boquets, when we all suddenly stop-ped—looked at each other,—then with a sideped—looked at each other,—then while long glance toward the village church, we bent the ear to listen for a sound. The bell

'I thought it was the bell before,' said Lucy. 'So did I,' answered Jane. 'Who can it

?—We will count.'
Again—again, and again did that bell toll solemn sound.

its solemn sound.

'Yewelve?'—asked Lucy.

'Yes, twelve,' answered Janc, with tears in her eyes. 'Oh! it must be poor Wilkes, he is dead. Aint you sorry, Lucy?'

She answered, 'yes,' and we all answered, 'yes,' then looked at each other thoughtfully.

'Did you think he would die so soon. 'Did you think he would die so soon,

Ellen? 'No, Papa told me yesterday he hoped Wilkes would live to be a better boy. Oh! it is a dreadful thing to die, so wicked as Wilkes. If he had only minded Willie, and gone to the Sabbath School he might have been good.' Ellen heaved a sizh.

gone to the Sabout School he might have been good.' Ellen heaved a sigh. We walked slowly; now and then saying sorrowfully—'I wonder when he died? Do you suppose he knew his mother? Do you think appose he knew his mother: Do you allow to had his reason?'
'I will ask papa all about it,' said Lucy, as

we wended our way down the green lane.

Wilkes Bligh was a merry bright boy, heartily fond of raising gleeful sports. Had this been all his desire, we should love to conemplate his character; but Wilkes was bad template his character; but whice we can theart, and used every means to ensuare his companions and play foul tricks. Was this all t Many little boys will say, 'it is enough, we always like fair play.' I know every the companion of the companio good boy does, but there is most always some one in a neighborhood or school that will spoil play by quarrelling, or inflicting some injury upon the feelings or person of his playfellows. Now Wilkes was just such a boy; he had a very winning, conxing manner, but he had a quarrelsome disposition, and beside he blasphemed the name of his God. Yes, Wilkes was a swearer, he took the name of his God in vain. 'The Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name

in vain.'

Wilkes had very indulgent parents who loved him very much, and knew not the extent of his wickedness. Neglecting the privileges of the Sabbath school, he was left without that moral restraint,-without the means to know and love the Saviour.

Wilkes, but a very good boy. He was grieved to the heart to see his cousin so wicked, and tried very had to have him attend the Sabbath School. Wilkes always sneered, and endeavored to frighten him by repeating awful oaths. Willie would not be daunted, but of swearing and showing by his example his determination to shun every evil way. His example was not without effect upon Wilkes, and every one thought for a time he was a better boy; all rejoiced at the improvement in better boy; all rejoiced at the improvement in his character. But soon, very soon the thistles of sin sprung up and choaked all goodness. Waxing worse and worse, he trod the thorny path of life, heeding not impending destruction. Alas! 'The way of transgressors is hard.' Wilkes found it so. Every good boy forsook him, and he was left with very wicked companions. wicked companions.

I wish—I wish I could die,' said a voice

under my window. 'I wish God would strike me dead,' and he uttered dreadful oaths. It was Wilkes Eligh. Ugh! how it made me shudder. I seem to hear it now! 'I wish I could die.

That evening, ere the sun went down, Wilkes was prostrated upon a sick bed. His burning head and flushed cheek told the fever within; and the restless agony of his mind, filled with fear, is hard to conceive. 'Mother! O, mother!' he said, 'do get something to cure me, I am afraid I shall die. I don't want to die now. I am afraid to die. Can't you cure die now. I am afraid to die. Can't you cure me, mother?' his lip quivered, he clasped tighter his mother's hand, while the big tears l profusely upon his downy pillow. mother's heart was filled with sorre

could give him no relief. Still he cried—'I cannot die now, mother,' until his reason was gone—gone!—gone! Far away in yonder church yard rests his

body. When I pass that green sod, I sadly sigh,—Here lies Wilkes Bligh, the succarer.

Jamaica Plain.

MARY.

An Old Wolf.

The Concord (N. H.) Statesman says: We saw on Wednesday last, at the hat and fur store of Messrs. Hill & Grover, the stuffed skin of a very large wolf, killed a few

much power.

The wolf was killed from a barn, situated about one half mile distant from any dwelling. Two brothers there lay in wait three several nights. The old offender came along about one o'clock, when a large bore gun, loaded with 12 buck shot, was discharged at him, and the wolf immediately bounded out of sight. Uncertain whether the charge took outer predictions. It produces in less than of sight. Uncertain whether the charge took quite prodigious. It produces, in less than effect, and it being deemed unsafe to venture two days what the old process required three out, the men remained in their covert until day, when the wolf was found about a half mile distant, pierced with four shot. His mate their annual saving in coals at no less first bound programs 18 feet by became, less than for bound and the less than the control of the same their annual saving in coals at no less than the same their annual saving in coals at no less than the same their annual saving in coals at the same their annual saving in coals at the same their annual saving in coals at the same than the same tha

Douth's Department.

For the Christian Reflector.

Interring the Dead in Cities.

The London Correspondent of the Evening does.

large cities and towns. The motion was carried by acclamation. Mr. Anderton spoke, in supporting his motion, of the horrors that accumulated at the very doors of the citizens; he showed by statistical documents that by burying the dead in the city, the seeds of pestilence and death were scattered amonost the

Dr. Lynch supported the motion, and remarked that two thousand years ago the Romarked that th rying in cities. He wondered how so frightful a practice as burying in cities, which proful a practice as burying in cities, which produced such horrible effects, could have been so long tolerated. The proportion of 12-13ths of the dead human body was dissipated in the air we breathe, and disease was daily resulting from exposure to the foul and pestilential exhalations of the grave-yard. The festering, putrid matter was allowed unrestricted vent and diffusion every time a grave is opened. The putrescent accumulation raised every church-yard in London, on an average, ten feet high. In summer the smell from the vaults was easily perceptible in many of the best churches. People often returned home from them afflicted with headaches, vomiting, and fainting fits. The house of God was thus

days ago about two miles from the Summit, in Orange. It measures six feet and five inches from end of snout to extremity of tail, and covered an animal which undoubtedly lived many years and did much execution in the woods and sheep-folds of Grafton county. Apprehensions were entertained that such an animal was in the neighborhood, by the loss of a sheep there was every reason to believe had been carried off by a wild animal of much power.

It measures six feet and five extent of its utility is not yet ascertained. Whether it will be largely adopted in warfare is still a point on which no decided opinion the woods and sheep-folds of Grafton county. Apprehensions were entertained that such is slightest doubt can exist. It is both cheaper loss of a sheep there was every reason to believe had been carried off by a wild animal of much power.

In the gun-cotton,—in place of purpose. He cheerfully yielded to others what he claimed as his own inalienable ot

first bound measured 18 feet, but became less than five hundred thousand pounds. Hence and less to the place where he fell. The laws of the State award a bounty on wolves of \$20 per head.

Laws of the State award a bounty on wolves of \$20 per head.

The it is clear that the price of copper must be so laws of the State award a bounty on wolves are normously reduced as to bring it into use for a variety of purposes, from which its cost at present excludes it.

present excludes it.

The facility and cheapness of the process, too, will enable the ore to be largely smelted on the spot. The Cornish mine-proprietors are anxiously expecting the moment when they can bring the ore which lay in the mine Aunt Susan.

Yesterday, into a state to be sent to market to-morrow; and this at the very mouth of the mine. In Australia also, the operation of this "I know some good news,' said little Emma Reed, as she ran hastily out of the yard to meet her brother Daniel, who was just coming from school.

"What is, it sis,' said Daniel. 'If I may judge by your happy face, it is something very pleasant.'

"Yes, indeed it is. Aunt Susan is coming this very day, and she is going to stay two whole weeks."

"That is good news, I am sure. How happy we shall be,' and they both ran into the house, with their little hearts full of joyful anticipation, and even when they had entered the play-room, the expected arrival was the engrossing theme, to the neglect of doll, tea set, blocks, or cup and ball.

"I knew some good news,' said little Emma discovery will be of the utmost importance. In Australia also, the operation of this discovery will be of the utmost importance. In Australia also, the operation of this discovery will be of the utmost importance. In Australia also, the operation of this discovery will be of the utmost importance. In Australia also, the operation of this discovery will be of the utmost importance. The same importance.

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The Australia also, the utmost importance.

The Austr

the engrossing theme, to the neglect of doll, tea set, blocks, or cup and ball.

'Aunt Susan will tell us more Bible stories, I am sure,' said Daniel.

'O yes, I know she will,' said Emma, 'I guess she'll tell us more about Noah, and the big house on the water.'

'That was an ark,' said Daniel, speaking a little louder than usual, as if a little vain of his superior knowledge.

'Well, it was instead of a house, I know. It had rooms in it, for Aunt Susan said so. And it had windows in it, too. Don't you remember about the raven's flying out of the window, when Noah wanted to know if the waters had dried up?'

be made of the size of dinner-plates.

London paper.

Preaching to Seamen.

Rev. P. Stow, in his recent Annual Report of the Boston Baptist Bethel Society, in reference to this subject said: In preaching to seamen, I have selected such texts, language and subjects, as I would employ in addressing any other class in society. The use of sailor phrases in the pulpit is a kind of affectation which is offensive to sensible men, and to none more so than to sailors themselves. window, when Noah wanted to know if the waters had dried up?

'Yes, and about the dove, who found so much water every where, that she flew back again into the ark and then, when Noah sent her out again, after she had stayed in seven days, she came back with an olive leaf in her mouth. So then he knew that the waters had gone.'

tation which is offensive to sensible men, and to none more so than to sailors themselves. It implies that they are unable to understand any other language than that which is connected with their particular employment. But their vocabulary is by no means so connect and scanty. Seamen say: 'We have waters had gone.' waters had gone.'

I think that is very pretty about the dove, but I wish I knew what happened to the raven. Do you think it died?'

Beakers is an and can well dispense with it in the Bethel. I have, said Mr. S., received a very ven. Do you think it died?

ven. Do you think it died?

lead to be the lead of drowned, and may be it flew up ever so far, to the top of some high hill, and stayed till the waters had gone away.

But I thought the high hills were covered

But I thought the high hills were covered

But I thought the high hills were covered

"It has often been a source of annoyance to myself and many other seamen, on going to a place of worship, to hear the minister make gone away a little bit, when the raven went out, I don't know, though. We'll ask Aunt Susan about it, when she comes.'

Just then the children caught the sound of carriage wheels, and in a moment more, they were in the yard joyfully greeting Aunt Susan.'

H.

"It has often been a source of annoyance to myself and many other seamen, on going to a place of worship, to hear the minister make use of nautical expressions; talking about topsail yards, seas sweeping decks, falling overboard, and preaching so directly at us and not to us, as rational beings, regarding us as sea-lions, seals, or any other marine monster with the season of the soul; what will make an easy deathbed, and learn how to worship God in spirit Moralist and Miscellanist. bed, and learn how to worship God in spirit and in truth. Ministers should recollect that eamen have a strong turn for satire and scur-ility. I have heard seamen say, what nonsense that man goes on with, as if we did not know a great deal more about a ship than he

Traveller states:—

A great excitement prevails now in London against the practice of interring the dead in cities and towns. Fifty thousand persons die annually in London. Nearly the whole of the bodies are buried in crowded yards in the metropolis; and it is a notorious fact that where the grave yards are full, disease prevails in the neighborhood to a frightful extent. In the Spafields burial ground, sometime ago, human bodies and coffins were burnt to ashes every night to make room for further interments. Instead of taking up the human remains and burning them, the avaricious owners of grave-yards now cart off human flesh and of grave-yards now cart off human flesh and ministers mount the great sea-horse and rant bones to some unoccupied spot in the suburbs, and deposit them in the open field!

At a recent Court of Common Council, Mr.
Anderton moved that the Court do petition
Parliament to passan act to prohibit the interment of the dead in churches and churchyards within the city of London and other

Dea. Samuel Brown.

and fainting fits. The house of God was true and fainting fits. The house of God was true filled with poisonous emanations.

Such facts as these are sufficient to awaken the people of every city and town in every part of the globe to this important subject, and induce them to abolish at once a practice so abominable and injurious.

Dea. B., of being governed at an injurious things were variable. Unlike most others, his feelings were variable. Unlike most others, his varietie of the globe to the window and injurious.

That lamentable disregard of all church obligation, and reckless violation of the rules of gation, and reckless violation of the rules of member,—so, because consistent, consistent

them as he passed along from year to year. From the period of his marriage till his death, From the period of his marriage till his death, the average amount of his contributions to the Christian cause was not less than sitty dollars, annually; a sum which, had he kept it, would have more than exceeded the amount of property he has left. Indeed all that he was able to save from his own and his family's earnings, he gave away. Consistent and free in giving, and wise in judging, both his beneficence and his counsel could at any time be solicited with safety. It was never necessary in order to success, to consult the peculiar state of his feelings, for whatever that might be, it never warped his judgment, or stifled his liberality. Piety as it appeared in him was lovely. In his example also was seen the power of godliness. The wicked stood in awe of him, and all heard patiently his pious counsels. In his religion there was something which disarmed malignity itself, and extorted admiration even from those who hated it.'

His last sickness was somewhat protracted and attended with severe suffering what his advertised of the country to the announcement of many tailoring establishment, in a country to the announcement of many tailoring establishment, in a woof him, and all heard patiently his pious counsels. In his religion there was something which disarmed malignity itself, and extorted admiration even from those who hated it.'

His last sickness was somewhat protracted and attended with several sufficiency and the dealer. The transmission of the first part of the process of the period of his friends and the patiently his dealer. When the period of the friends and material on an areasonable of sufficiency and the process and Decoule, who hated it.'

His last sickness was somewhat protracted and attended with several and atte

A MINIATURE volume for YOUNG MEN, on the above subject, by R. W. Cushman, pastor of Bowdoin faith did not falter. His views of Christian facting were never clearer or more unwavering. The sacrifice of Jesus was his only hope. When his strength would allow, he spent much time in prayer. 'O how I enjoy prayer,' was his language at one time, 'I have had a prayer-meeting with my daughter while the family were at' breakfast, and we had most blessed time.'

THRD EDITION.

A MINIATURE volume for YOUNG MEN, on the above subject, by R. W. Cushman, pastor of Bowdoin a gift-book, at the N. E. Sabbath Scolo Depository, 'Pornhill, at \$10 per bundred; or 12½ cts. single copy. 'Crimil, aptive document season below for a gift-book, at the N. E. Sabbath Scolo Depository, 'Pornhill, at \$10 per bundred; or 12½ cts. single copy. 'Crimil, at \$10 per bundred; in \$25 cts. Sabbath Scolo Depository, 'Pornhill, at \$10 per bundred; in \$25 cts. Sabbath Scolo Depository, 'Pornhill, at \$10 per bundred; in \$25 cts. Sabbath Scolo Depository, 'Pornhill, at \$10 per bundred; in \$25 cts. Sabbath Scolo Depository, 'Pornhill, at \$10 per bundred; in \$25 cts. Sabbath Scolo Depository, 'Pornhill, at \$10 per bundred; in \$25 cts. Sabbath Scolo Depository, 'Pornhill, at \$10 per bundred; in \$25 cts. Sabbath Scolo Depository, 'Pornhill, at \$10 per bundred; in \$25 cts. Sabbath Scolo Depository, 'Pornhill, at \$10 per bundred; in \$25 cts. Sabbath Scolo Depository, 'Pornhill, at \$10 per bundred; in \$25 cts. Sabbath Scolo Depository, 'Pornhill, at \$10 per bundred; in \$25 cts. Sabbath Scolo Depository, 'Pornhill, at \$10 per bundred; in \$25 cts. Sabbath Scolo, at the Act sabbath Scolo Depository, 'Pornhill, at \$10 per bundred; in \$25 cts. Sabbath Scolo, at the Act sabbath Scolo Depository, 'Pornhill, at \$10 per bundred; in \$25 cts. Sabbath Scolo, at the Act s

the family were at breakfast, and we had a most blessed time.

His thoughts were much occupied with passages of Scripture, which speak of the state and bliss of the saints in heaven. The far more exceeding and eternal veight of glory— 'who, who can comprehend it?' he would exclaim. The street of the city was pure gold, as it were transparent glass—surely he says, 'this implies that heaven will be something far more resplendent and precious than what is most beautiful and valuable of earth. His anticipations of heaven were most cheering. 'I have,' said he, 'been down to the banks where I could look over Jordan.' All; he said at another time, 'looks light in the direction of Canaan.' Early in his sickness he had some fears of suffering from a painful death, but in prayer he obtained the victory.

The subscribers offer for sale a large and well selected.

To Country Merchants.

The street of the city was pure gold, as it were transparent glass—the was the contract of the city was pure gold, as it well calculated to do good at a time when temptations abound, and many youths are rained by them. It was the two contracts of the contract of the young. I am quite ready to unite with Mr. Grant and others in a general distribution.'—[Abbent Lauvence.]

To Country Merchants. death, but in prayer he obtained the victory.

Subsequently, when asked if he feared to die, his reply was, 'No, I have been too long in the war.' His last prayer was that he might die that night. His expiring words were—'is this dying? O Jesus, I fall into thine arms;'— and most gently he fell asleen.

Our goods are got up by the first manufacturers in the State, for New England trade, and warranted. Some o and most gently he fell asleep.

'The chamber where the good man meets his fate, Is privileged beyond the walks of common life, Quite on the verge of heaven.'
L. T.

Agricultural.

Thirteenth Agricultural Meeting

Thirteenth Agricultural Meeting

At the State House, April 13.

Dr. Warren's engagements not allowing him to lecture, as proposed, on Tuesday evening, April 13th, the subject of Farm Buildings was announced for consideration. The remarks of the speakers, nevertheless, related chiefly to the making and preserving of manures.

Mr. Starkweather spoke of the great importance to farmers of making and carefully preserving manures. A barn cellar was a very excellent arrangement for this purpose; but on flat lands it was often very inconvenient to have a good cellar, without incurring considerable expense in raising the barn, &c. His buildings stood on flat land, and he had adopted the following film, which he found type excellent for collecting, making and preserving manure: On the side of his barn on which his cattle stood, he had a trench dug, some or 7 feet deep and 10 feet wide, paved-at the bottom to make it tight, and stoned up, and covered with a slanting roof from the side of the barn. Behind his cows he had doors, through which he could conveniently throw the manure; and the floor of his stable was so constructed as to incline a little towards the same, so that the urine and liquid manure would run directly into the trench. Into this he threw all the refuse vegetable matter about would run directly into the trench. Into this would run directly into the trench. Into this he threw all the refuse vegetable matter about his farm buildings, and conducted the suds and slops from the house likewise. He had found this a most economical and efficient method of producing a large quantity of most excellent manure. He strongly recommended the plan to all farmers who could not conveniently construct cellars under their barns. If this trench was dug a few feet under the sill of the harn it was still better. of the barn, it was still better

Mr. Parker said that he had a paper mill on mr. Parker said that he had a paper mill on his farm, and used a great deal of ley in cleans-ing his rags, and he also used large quanti-ties of peat for fuel, in which there was, of necessity, considerable waste. He had therefore constructed a reservoir into which h threw all his peat dust and ashes, and the le being used in the factory; and in this he could make ten loads a week of the very best kind of manure. This he mixed with his green manure, by placing first a layer of one and then of the other; and he had never found anything superior to this for corn of

Mr. Brooks remarked that his experience in the use of barn cellars would probably differ from most farmers. He was satisfied that the ammonia which arose from the manure when turned over—as it should be repeatedly dur-ing the year—was very injurious to his hay. To be sure, his cellar and barn were very tight—the cellar, probably, quite too tight. He thought very favorably of Mr. Starkweath-He thought very favorably of Mr. Starkweather's plan; but he intended to try another: it was, to cover his entire barn-yard with a cheap roof, leaving it open at the sides. In this way, he should be able not only to preserve his manure, but to fuzzgista shelter for his cattle, which they often needed in summer as well as in winter. His experience had convinced him that 16 loads of manure that was made and kept under cover, were equal to 25 loads made in the ordinary method, exposed to rains and sunshines, frosts and snows. He further suggested the propriety of having a number of gested the propriety of having a number of the most important, vis:—gested the most important, vis:—gested the propriety of having a number of the most important, vis:—ge gested the propriety of having a number of sliding windows on the side of the barn where the hay was kept, to be used in ventilating the mow. He had a large ventilator in the roof of his barn, with blinds, which would keep out the rain and snow, but let out the gases and white Flat Turnip, Long Yellow, Freach do., Co-combers, Squashes, Yellow and Red Onion, Sweet Marjoram, Summer Savoy, Sage, Thyme, Sage, Thyme, GRASS SEEDS.

wapor generated in the barn.

Mr. Gray had never found any inconvenience from barn cellars. A barn should be thoroughly ventilated, and the stable floors should be sprinkled with plaster of Paris after.

REB GRASS SEEDS.

HERBO GRASS, Northern and Southern Red Tor, Orthand Grass, Fowl Meadow do., Rhode Island Best do., Northern and Southern Red Clover, White Dutch do., Lecture of the stable floors, Backbest, Black Sea, Grass, Back Sea, Back Sea, Millet, &c., for sale at the lowest market prices.

George Fraser.

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Montague's Indian Lung Syrup.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, ASTUMA,
CATARRH, AND EVERY SPECIES OF LUNG AND
THE FLUID EXTRACT OF ROOTS AND BARKS.

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THE public may be assered that the above Syrup is ready vide-operal repatation; for being in almost every instance, an anglabble cure for the many discourse of the throat and langs which are so common to our changed chimate. It is now above six years since the original recipe came into the hands of the proprietor; during which time, he has sinnofactured the Syrup at the request of those that were acquainted with its beading properties; but never before, has he offered it to the public; and been introduced the carnest societations of its merits, and to the benefits they have received from its use.

The character and operation of the Syrup is perfectly simple, commencing almost instantly to soothe the inflammation of the diseased parts, loosening the phlem and matter upon the Langs, thereby readening expectoration casy and frequent; so that in a short time, the diseased parts are returned to their usual degree of beath and action.

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